New York, Saturday, May 6, 1854. Mails for Europe.

The U. S. mail steamship Union, Captain Adams, will beave this port to day at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. The European mails will close to this city at 'half-past ten o'clock in the mornius.

en o'clock in the morning. The WENKLY HERALD, (printed in French and Roglish,) viil be published at half-past nine o'clock. Single copies

m wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and silvertisements for any elition of the

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The News.

The arrival of the Africa puts us in possession a number of vague rumors and speculations, founded on the movements of diplomatic and royal per-sonages, but of few facts having a decisive boaring on the progress and prospects of the war. Another attempt at mediation, on the part of the King of Prussia, is spoken of, and the statement wears an air of probability, from the fact that the Count de Hatzfeldt bad an interview with Louis Napoleon on the 15th, in which he presented an autograph letter to the Emperor from his master. The departure of the Duke of Cambridge for Vienna, instead of his taking the direct route for his destination, by Marseilles, had created a favorable impression on the Paris Bourse; but it is probable that his visit had no more important object than that assigned to it, namely, to present a letter of congratulation from

the Queen to the Emperor.

By this arrival we have received the text of the treaty of alliance between England and France which has just been ratified in London, and which corresponds in all important particulars with the description forwarded to us by the previous steamer by our Paris correspondent. As far as words go instrument seems to promise the continuance of a good understanding between the two governments; but a lengthened occupation of the Ottoman territories will open up new objects to their ambition, and the direct interests of England in connection with Egypt. will in all probability eventually render it so much waste paper. It is also announced that the treaty ance, offensive and defensive, which was no gotinting between Austria and Prussia, was signed at Berlin on the 20th. We are not, however, as yet in possession of its details. Notwithstanding last protocol signed by the four Powers, and the treaty which binds Austria at I Prussia to a common course of action, considerable uncasiness seems still to be felt both in Paris and bondon as to the sincerity of purpose that animates those governments

The progress of events will ak ne decide their course. We copy from the St. Petusburg Gazette two documents that will be read with interest—the one a vindication of Russian policy in the East, and the other the Czar's explanation of for as such it may be regarded.) of the secret correspondence with the ritish Court, respecting the quadition and heritage of "the sick man."

In another part of our paper will also be found an article from the London Gloic, (ministerial paper,) on the rights of neutrals, in which the writer makes the slight, but no doubtier tentional, mistake of putting forward the New York Chamber of Commerce as the representative of the opinions of the American people on this question. The conduct of this body in taking a purely commercial-and consequently narrow-view of it, and in abandoning the really vital principle at stake, does not entitle them to such a distinction. The spectact of the first Russian prize towed into an English port was presented to the good people of Portsmouth on the 21st, and threw them into of about 440 tons, & den with salt.

From the Danube there is nothing at importance. A report by Omer Pasha gives a somewhat differ ent version of the details of the passage of the Danube by the Russians from that published in the official organ of the Czar.

In the Baltic the squarron under Fir Charles Mapier has made a good many prizes amongst Bussian merchantmen, but no collision has as yet taken place with any portion of the fleet. This tardiness on the part of the fire-esting old Con modore is explained by a report which he has addressed to the Admiralty, in which he confirms the local difficulties that it was anticipated he would have to con tend with in the Bottle. The French Baltic squadron has sailed from Brest for its destinaton.

It is affirmed, but the statement wants confirmaexecuted a treaty with Russia, binging themselves not to permit more than four ships to enter at one? any of their harbors. The news from Spain in connection with Cuba is

of great importance. We refer to it at length in an

editorial article. Another illustration of the financial shifts which the European governments engaged in the present struggle will be driven, by the heavy drain on their resources, occasioned by the extensive scale of the armaments which they have been compelled to set on foot, has just been presented in a quarter where it was least expected. Notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's recent confident statement in the British Parliament of the sufficiency of th financial measures which he then proposed to meet the present exigencles of the war expenditure, he has deemed it necessary to resort to another expedient to provide against contingencies, which, we presume, his subsequent experience has shown him are near at hand. An official notification from the Treasury announces the issue of three separate series of exchequer bonds, amounting altogether to \$30,000,000, and terminable respective ly on the 8th of May 1858, 8th of May 1859, and 8th May, 1860. The tenders will be understood to be made in exchequer bills; but subscribers will be allowed the option of paying money in lieu of exche quer bille upon paying one shilling for every £100 so paid in money. The explanation of this measure is to be found in the fact that, owing to the Con tinental demand, a heavy drain is taking place is the bullion of the Bank of England, the decrease for the week ending April 15 amounting to no less than £629,729. If this progresses in the same ratio it is evident that without some extraneous aid, such as is now proposed, the resources of the Bank would be insufficient to meet the temporary requirements of the government; and as a measure of precaution it reflects credit on the Chancellor's foresight. As this issue will, from its action on the money market, assume some what the character of a government loan, Mr. Gladstone has prudently chosen a period for it emission when the popularity of the war will reder it easy of operation. It is not presumable that his recent calculations have been founded on such incorrect data as to leave him in any present want of funds; but the events of the next few months might possibly place him in that position, and it is better to be prepared for such a contingency than to be compelled to appeal for assistance at a time when unexpected reverses and calamities might have damped the popular enthusiasm and produced

The markets for bread-tuffs and provisions con tinued firm, but cotton was subject to slight fluc

a depressing influence on the money market.

The foreign news had no effect of moment or our flour market yesterday. Qwing to the light stock and a good home demand, prices continued t rule above the limits of foreign orders, even at the advance brought by the Africa. Prime white wheat was scarce, and held entirely out of the reach of or ders for shipment. Indian corn was one cent per bushel dearer; round northern yellow brought 10c.; rye was also higher; cotton was dull and incline

to droop, owing to the scarcity of breadstaffs. Ships for Liverpool found it difficult to engage freights except at very low rates. No flour was offering, while only about 10,000 bashels of corn were engaged on private terms, supposed to be at a fraction under 6d. There was a good demand for deal freights from the Canadian provinces to English ports two vessels were taken up yesterday to load at Bio, (river St. Lawrence,) for London at £7 5s. The Witchcraft, for Califernia, was filled, leaving only seven ships, (all chr.pers,) for San Francisco, in cluding the new clipper ship Ocean Telegraph.

The Un ted States Senate yesterday, after an ffectual attempt to suspend the rifles, proceeded to the consideration of private bills. Twenty-two bills were passed, including that to pay for tobecco de-stroyed in Maryland by the British; twenty-four were postponed; four House bills were rejected, and eventeen remain not acted on. The Senate ad-

journed till Monday.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resum the consideration of the bill creating the office of Surveyor-General in Utah and granting lands to actual settlers, the question being the motion to strike out the proviso providing that the benefits, of the bill shall not extend to polygamists in that 'seautiful Territory. It was urged on the one hand that polygamy is a purely religious matter, and correque that Congress has no power to pass a law on the subject; while on the other hand it was contended that it is in the same category of crime as other perfit artiary offences, and that if Congress has power o legislate on the one it may also legisla te on the other-After much discussion the bill was laid aside, with the recommendation that it do not pass. The bill anthorizing the people of Oregon to frame a constitution and to admit the Territory into the Union as a State was then taken up. Mr. Isaac stated that Oregon now contains between sixty and seventy thousand pepulation—more than either Florida or Illinois has when admitted to the Union. A suggestion that, on account of the importance f the matter, it be postpened, was concurred in. An argusing scene occurred in the House after the adjournment was canounced, which will be found graplaically described under the telegraphic head.

The whole of the third day of the trial of Major Wys e was consumed in the examination of witnesses for the defence, in the course of which a great deal of ir sportant information was elicited in relation to the quality of vessels employed by the government as transports. One of the witnesses, speaking of the Falcon, said that the San Francisco, in a storm was a perfect palace to her, and all agreed in stating that her reputation among nautical men was bad.

We publish elsewhere a report of the missionary meeting held last evening at the Tabernacie. Every seat was occupied—there was not even standing room in the aisles. From the crowded state of our columns we are only able to give a very brief abstract of the elequent ad Iress delivered by the Rev-Dr. Duff on the occasion.

The Board of Aldermen transacted a vast amount of routine business last-evening. A very lengthy report in favor of the extension of Albany street through Trinity Churchyard was presented and ordered to be printed. Three hundred dollars were received for the friends of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in Broadway. A motion was made to appoint a reporter to report the debates, but was laid on the table, as was also a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for contracts for pullishing the official proceedings and advertisements. A resolution directing an advertisement for plans and specifications for building a new City Hall was laid on the table until Monday. Several suspensions and two expulsions from the Fire Department were reported and adopted.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but nothing of interest or importance transpired. It being Friday night, under the rules all reports were ordered to a third reading that required an expen-diture of money. Consequently nothing new came up. Powards the close of the sitting the Board went into the Committee of the Whole, when a number of reports were adopted ruered to a third hending, to take place on Friday next.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday after-noon, but adjourned after a very short session. A pseamble and resolution were introduced by the Su pervisor of the Seventeenth, appointing a committee of three to visit the county jail, with a view of inspecting the premises, and to report the same to the Board at an early day.

The Coroner was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest on the body of Rose Wirliams, whose death is said to have been caused by her husband giving her poisen. It is a very curious case. We give an account of the rumored facts under the appropriate head elsewhere.

The trial of Mrs. Hayes was postponed yesterday until Monday morning, in consequence of the serious

indisposition of the prisoner. In the case of the United States against Mr. Collier, late Collector at San Francisco, the jury returned a special verdict, by consent of both parties, subject to the opinion of the Court. In the United States Commissioners' Courts, John S. Vent was committed for trial on a charge of murder on the high seas, and Chas. Hamilton was committed on a charge of stabbing the captain of the ship Oswego. Several bills of indictment were rendered by the Grand Jury yesterdey in the United States Circuit Court.

The steamship Clesoatra, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday. She had very bad weather on the passage, and experienced considerable damage. On the 20th ult. the Cleopatra tool off the captain and crew of the British bark Bellona. from Cardiff for Quebec, she having been completely disabled in a heavy gale.

John Hendrickson was executed at Albany yes terday, for the murder of his wife. An account of the proceedings may be found elsewhere.

Progress of the Black Warrior Negotiation-

Tropble in Spain. Mr. Soulé's attentions to the Queen of Spain do not seem to have been of much use to him. Our last accounts from Madrid not only contradict the story that the Black Warrior difficulty had been settled, but represent the negotiation as wearing a very threatening aspect. Mr. Soule's demands, we are told, were of such a character that the Spanish Ministry could not in honor agree to them; and the first chock seems to have roused all the impetuosity of our Minister's character. What were the precise mersures he took, or what the language he used we have yet to learn; our information, though derived from a source usually reliable, is only of a vague and general character, and we must wait for further advices before we can pronounce a formal opinion on his conduct.

There are two points, however, on which we are now enabled to speak with certainty. We know in the first place that the Spanish Court is not disposed to be one whit better disposed owards us now, than it has been in former times. All the expectations which were based on the superior ability for which Mr. Soulé was given credit have been disappointed. The opinion we formed at the time of his appointment has in every material point been entirely justified. His career at Madrid has been precisely what might have been anticipated from his antecedents. He has contrived to make a noise in the world, and to obtain notoriety for his name by a duel with a noble foreigner. He has allowed himself to be gently chided for his gallantry to that paragon of women, Queen Isabella. He has done and said enough to make those who knew him twenty years ago in Paris congratulate him on his personal success in life. But he has done nothing more. His vanity and ambition satisfied, he seems to lave considered his task complete : and on the

first occasion on which his services were really needed by his country, we find him creating a rumpus out of which it is hardly possible that any good can come. An adroit diplomatist dealing with so simple a case as that of the Black Warrier, and opposed to such incapable antagonists as the present Ministry of Spain, might easily have succeeded in effecting a satis factory settlement of the difficulty. It may yet be premature to say that M. Soulé has failed; but it is certain that he has commerced the negotiation at great disadvantage, and that that disadvantage arose mainly from his own defects of character.

In the second place, we can no longer doubt, from the language of the decrees recently promuigated in reference to the condition of the slaves in Cuba, that British influence is once more paramount in Spain. It will be remembered that shortly after the declaration of war by France and England, some sert of application was made to Spain for an expression of active or passive sympathy with their cause. The reply was not considered satisfactory by the British government; and a retort, throwing in the teeth of Spain the voluntary proffer of British and French protection for Cuba, appeared in the British journals. The Spanish premier Sartorius is probably anxious to remove the unpleasant feeling to which this occurrence may have given rise, and has accordingly adopted a scheme whose paternity is considered to belong to Lord Howden. On the face of it, it seems to be nothing more than a fresh guarantee for the suppression of the slave trade. Spain requires that all the slaves in the island shall be pegis tered, and refuses a register to any negro freshly imported from Africa. She declares that after a certain date all the negroes found on the island without registers shall be free. At the same time, in order to prevent the sudden decrease of the slave population, provisions are inserted in the decrees for the purpose of encouraging negro marriages. Of these enactments the last is the most important. If it were sincere, the others would mean nothing new. Unfortunately no one who is conversant with the tenor of British policy in relation to slavery can suppose for an instant that any British ministry would assume the paternity of a measure designed to facilitate the increase of slavery in Cuba. The provisions respecting lave marriages were obviously a mere blind, inserted to conceal the real purpose of the decrees. Even were they intended to be really carried into effect, it is quite obvious that nothing is further beyond the reach of legislation than the object they apparently seek. It has been proved over and over again that no such laws can operate to swell the ordinary in-

crease of any race. Setting this provision aside, therefore, as sincere and unreal, the others are revealed in the light of disguised measures of abolition. It s quite clear that in many cases slaves-will not be registered: and equally so that as the British authorities in the island are sure to have a hand in the execution of the decrees, a large number of slaves will be emancipated, under their operation, through the neglect of their owners or some fraud of their own. By this means the long cherished object of the British government will be attained, and a large free negro population settled in Coba. It remains for us to meet these schemes in the manner

they deserve. That learned body, the American Association of Science, have made a great discovery, which throws a perfect flood of light upon the hitherto mysterious spirit rapping phenomena. Accord-ing to these learned pundits, the delusion is an epidemic, governed by the same natural laws as the cholera, yellow fever, or any other disease of the same nature, which is extended by contagion ore peculiar combination of atmospheric gases. New, we are obliged to the Thebaus who lately at in the convention at Washington. even for this hypothesis; but we are sorry to ce that they have, as usual, merely laid down a series of propositions wholly unsupported by tangible proofs, and that again following out their time-honored custom, they have been satisfled with doing their best to frighten the people into consulsions, without making any arrangements to bring them out again.

We would respectfully inquire of the scientific savans why they do not suggest a remedy for the "epidemic" Learned physicians, when they describe cholera as an epidemic, give us a reason and a remedy, and so with similar matters. Now, let the Professors put their heads together, and give us a remedy for the spirit rapping epidemic. Judge Edmonds would doubtless give himself up as a subject for experiment; and by a course of fumigation, cold bathing, head shaving, &c., &c., what wonderful results might ensue!

We commend this subject to the attention of those "spiritual" leaders who have a small modicum of sense remaining, and suggest a committee of conference with the philosophers of the Scientific Convention. Let us have some quick drug" for the "rappers."

MAY ANNIVERSARIES. - These anniversaries are usually celebrated early in May, and the public look forward to such occasions for a fair representation of their present condition, their past usefulness, and their future prospects for doing good. It is but natural and proper that the supporters of charitable institutions should know how their money is expended. Now, it is impossible for all who are interested in these societies to be personally present at their anniversaries, and the duty, therefore, devolves upon the managers or directors to afford the information required, through the medium of the press. On this ground we must ask why a report of the anniversary meeting of the Magdalen Society has not been allowed to be made

American Bible Society.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers w seld on Thursday, the 4th instant, Hon. Luther Bradish n the chair, assisted by Dr. Thomas Cock, Hon. J. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Penjamin L. Swan, and Francis Hall

Five new auxiliaries were recognized-one in each

the States of Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisthe States of Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Letters were received from Rev. Sherman Hall, of the
Crew Wing Mission, Minnesota, in relation to the Ojibwa
Testament; from the Rev. J. H. Riggs, of the Lac-quiParle Mission; from the Rev. A. G. Mattos, a Portuguese,
formerly a missionary in Tenerife, in relation to a Portuguese and English New Testament; from the Rev. Dr.
Marriott, in regard to the extensive use of the Apocraphal books in Germany; from the Rev. J. R. Roberts, in
China, formerly religious teacher of Thi Ping Wang, the
rebel chief, giving some account of the religious movement in that country, and from Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, of
Shanghas, in regard to the progress of the translation of
the Scriptures into Chinese, and suggesting the publication, in successive portions, of one million Ribles for
that country.

tion, in successive portions, of one million Bibles for that country.

Grants of books were made to the Methodist Mission-ary Foclety, for the German mission at Elizabethtown, N. J., for the French mission at Detroit, and to a Weish mission at Carboniale, Pa.; to the American Tract Society, the Lacqui-Farle mission, and to the Rev. J. G. Oncken, Baptist missionary in Germany, with several others of smaller amount, including two entire Bibles for the blind.

Siblo's Carden-The Recent Improv Niblo's Garden has always been one of the most popular places of amusement in New York city. The path have 'here been regaled with every species of theatrical ent-relament—tragedy, comedy, farce, vaudeville, opera, (g:and and com'e.) and ballet. The proprietor has always *ndeavored to make the public comfortable, and he has Andeavored to make the public comfortable, and he has been du'y rewarded by the public. There is no theatre in the United States so popular with all classes as Niblo's; and in the summer months, generally the most disastrousesson for the stage, Mr. Niblo has reaped his richest ha rest. The light, pleasant entertainments, the cool, breay promenades, the spacious lobbies, the many creature comforts dispensed in the elegant salcons during the entre-acts—all these have been duly appreciated by the

desired to still further merit the confidence of the public; and after Maretzek's opera season, which closed some aix months since, he commenced the work of remodel-ling and re-decorating his establishment. During the pro-gress of the work we have frequently alluded to it, and yesterday one of the HERALD reporters was detailed to make a critical survey of the establishment in its pre-sent condition, and as it will appear to the public next

Monday evening. His report is given as follows:—
The main improvement in this heretofore comme theatre, is in the extension of public accommodation. Since its close the whole interior has been remodelled The upper boxes—decidedly the best part of the house for ocular and auricular purposes—have been so far ex-tended that one thousand persons may be comfortably seated, in addition to the number heretefore accommodated. Around these boxes have been erected ten private boxes, for the accommodation of families and parties. A new proseculum has also been erected. From the base, on each side, rises a light arch, enclosing a private box; on each side stands a life-size figure, Caryatide, supporting a pediment on which repose two Cupidons in true relief; above the pediment, an other private box; above, a richly mounted cor nice, from which rises the main arch of the prosce nium, having a space of fifty-four feet front. The pro scenium decorations are magnificently gotten up. An entirely new ceiling and dome have been erected, and ecorated al fresco, alternate panel and medallion work. The walls are also panelled from the floor to the ceiling, between lofty arches, embellished in gold and scroll work

the dimensions of the house have been so much in-creased by the addition of a new tier of upper boxes, that thirty-two hundred persons can now be accommodated with seats. Thirty-six orchestra seats have also been added to the parquet, and, from the survey of the establishment, it seems that every merit which Mr. Niblo claims for it has been fully established. It has the most perfect acoustic qualities, and a full and perfect view of the stage from every part of the house; third, thorough ventilation; fourth, solidity and strength in every part of the building; fifth, easy ingress and egress for the audience, and comfortable seats for them while they remain

To these we add another pleasant feature-a strict regard to the highest principles of art and beauty. The decorations of the ceiling, the walls, the fronts of the boxes, the proscenium, the private boxes, being all in the richest style and the most perfect taste. Mr. Joseph Allegri has painted a new act-drop, which

will, we think, secure the admiration of artists and ama teurs. A rich crimson drapery being raised in heavy fes toons, discloses a pure white curtain fringed with gold; in the centre of this curtain is a tableaux-" American Progress." In the centre is Liberty, supported by Art and Industry. On the right we behold Commerce rewarded by abundance and prosperity in the sunlight of Freedom. Agriculture and Horticulture display the earth's products, and near them we see the arts of Music, Sculpture, and Painting The Genius of mechanic skill is seen surrounded by industrial implements, and a model of a steamship bearing the name of Fulton, typifies naval architecture.

Such is a brief description of Niblo's theatre as it is.

The alterations have been as thorough as if a new theatre was to have been erected, and the expenses have already reached twenty-five thousand dollars. The public will have an opportunity to judge for itself, as the theaand ballet by the Ravels, and the new French company the members of which recently arrived in the steamship Nashville, under the charge of Mr. Corbyn, Mr. Niblo's

The prospects for Niblo's season are brilliant. After a short season of pantomime and ballet, we are to have Sontag succeeds in securing a good English opera compa ny in Europe, she will commence her series of English operas at Niblo's. This active manager is early in the field, and from his past successes we may safely predict. his future triumphs.

Burton's Theatre-Two New Plays.

Two new plays, a drama and a farce, were profor the first time in America, at Burton's theatre, last evening. The first is in two acts, and is called "Married Unmarried." In its present form it was first-played at the Princess's theatre, London, March 25th. It has been previously played on the English stage under the name of "The Mason of Buda." "Married Unmarried" is adapted from the French, by Morris Barnett, of rious Family" notoriety. Appended is the cast of characters at the English and American theatres:--

Characters. Frincese's.
Cdonel de Malfi Mr. Byder.
Juan de Vilmain Mr. Catheart.
Colin Mr. W. Lacy.
Adele Miss Egath.
Teinacter Miss Myray. The scene is France-time 1866. Colonel de Malfi is an

Italian, who has been made a colonel in the grand army, and is married to Adele, who has a " swain of her early days," Juan de Vilmain. The Colonel is of the cast iron order, and the play opens with a shorp combat at words between him and Adele. Juan, on pretence that he is a laborer in love with Toinette, Adele's maid, is received on the Colonel's estate, and thus gets an interview with Adele. The Colonel receives a letter with a green seal, and this falling into Adele's hands, she ascertains that he has another wife in Italy. He rides away to answer the letter, and she sends for Juan to tell him the news While she is telling him her plan, which is to run away from the Colonel and meet him (Juan) in Paris, the hus band returns. Juan is locked up in a closet. A ladder window, together with other circumstances raises the Colonel's suspicions. He calls Colin, the mason, and orders him to wall up the closet, where Juan is, Adele having refused to give up the key. There is a series of strange situations. The gendarmes enter to ar-rest the Colonel for bigamy, Juan is released by Toinette and Colin, and everybody is happy except the Colonel.

The language is decidedly dull and common-place, and the piece is as heavy as the masonwork in the second act. The parts were all well played, and Mr. Fisher's performance of the Colonel was capital. Mrs. Burton was are and piquant in Toinette, and Miss Raymond was accepta ble as Adele, if we except a slight affectation in delivery and a strong disposition to overact her part, which i sufficiently melo dramatic already.- Mr. Johnston was clever as Colin, and with the lines "I walled him up on one side and let him out on the other," brought lown the only applicase given to the piece. Altogether, the pec ple were not highly pleased with "Married Unmarried.

The second novelty is a farce, "Away with Melanchely adapted from the "L'Homme de Deux Airs," by John Maddison Morton, first placed at the Princess's theatre on the 18th of March; the gaste at the Princess's and Borton's are as follows:--

Characters. Princes's. Burbon's.
Windser Brown. Mr. D. Flaber. Mr. Jordan
Mr. Trimmer. Mr. Meadows. Mr. Johnston
Kitty. Miss Daly. Mrs. Burton This is a very clever little farce with bardly any plot, but "no end" of funny situations. Mr. Brow is a fast young gentleman, in love with Mrs. May-nard, a dashing young widow, who, ignorant of Brown's whereabouts, has made an engagement with Mr. Triu-mer, a very slow individual. Just as the marriage is about to be consummated, Mr. Brown and Mrs. Maynard meet; she agrees to clope with him one mer happy, and the signal is to be the singing of the air "Away with Melanchely" under her window. Brown forgets the air, and in the endeavor to catch it sings snatches of various airs, while Trimmer hits upon the correct tune. The lady is inclined to favor Trimmer, but diversion is made in Brown's favor by the appearance of Kitiy, a pastrycook, between whom and Trimme there has been a flirtation. Kitty, incited by promise of "ne end of new bonnets" by Brown, makes violent love to Trimmer; Mrs. Maynard gets excessively indig nant at his perfidy and accepts Brown. Kitty is re-warded with Trimmer, who has all along had a weakness for her, and who only desired to marry Mrs. Maynard as

a mercantile speculation.

The language of this farce is in the usual happy velo of Morton; it is not positively witty, but it is od enough and smart enough to provoke a laugh at almost every speech. At Burton's full effect was given to them by the ladies and gentlemen who played the several parts as designated above, and the farce made a hit. Foth pieces will be played again next Tuesday evening.

We published yesterday, the death of Rose Williams, at No. 58 Duane street, who was supposed to have com-mitted suicide by taking poison. It now turns out to be a supposed case of murder. The poison is said to have been administered to her by her husband, Andrew Wil-

semposed case of murder. The poison is said to have been administered to her by her husband, Andrew Williams, a seaman belonging to a California vessel, lying at pier No. 6, North river. Coroner Wilhelm was notified to hold an inquest; but on learning the suspicious rumor about the cause of her death, he at once ordered that a post mortem examination be made, and the contents of the stomach sent to a chemist for analysis. Doctors Uhi and Richardson yesterday made the post mortem examination, and the contents of the stomach were placed in the hands of a professor.

The Coroner has been placed in possession of the following alleged facts. The deceased had been married to Andrew Williams for several years past, and about eighteen months ago they quarrelled, and he left her; she then complained against him for abandonment, had him arrested and placed under bonds to pay her two dollars per week towards her support. Recently Williams returned from a sea voyage, and called upon his wife, exhibiting a disposition to make up with her. On Saturday, a week ago, she went on board the ship, by invitation, to see him. She there complained of being unwell. He advised her to take some medicine, and prepared some for her to take. She took it, and soon after was take mith violent vomiting. She went home, and on Wednesday evening following he called at the house to see her. She still complained of being sick. He then told her she must take some more medicine, and, if she would consent, he would give her a new silk dress, a mantilla and bonnet. She consented, after a good deal of persuasion, to take it. He then sent Mrs. Campbell, the landlady, to the grocery store for some port wine, the house to see her. She still complained of being sick. He then fold her she must take some more medicine, and, if she would consent, he would give her a new silk dress, a mantilla and bonnet. She consented, after a good deal of persuasion, to take it. He then sent Mrs. Campbell, the landlady, to the grocery store for some port wine, and during her absence Williams took from his pocket a paper containing a powder, which he mixed up in a cap, and just as he had finished doing so Mrs. Campbell returned. The deceased somewhat demurred when the medicine was offered her to drink, but, on the assurance made by him that it would do her good, she drank it down. Shortly after Williams kissed his wife, and left the house; he had left but a little while when the deceased was seized again with violent vomiting; suspicion now existed that the medicine given to her must have been poison, and medicial assistance was procured the deceased and the medicine given to her by her husband had a gritty taste, and so stated in the presence of her husband, who remarked that it had not; the gritty taste came from the sugar, which he had put into the medicine; she continued to vomit and became worse until she died, at 30 'clock the following morning. The above story was told to the Coroner as facts, but how far they will be corroborated by affidavits on the inquest, remains to be seen. However, on the suspicion, officer Mahan, of the Sixth ward police, arrested Williams, who was dealned in prison to await the result of the inquest remains to be seen. However, on the suspicion, officer Mahan, of the Sixth ward police, arrested Williams, who was dealned in prison to await the result of the inquest, remains to the scene, so and the result of the inquest of the New York Hospital on the body of Hugh Kelly, aged twentthree years, a native of England, who came to his death by imprign out of a third story window during a fit of temporary insanity produced by intemperance."

Police Intelligence.

story window during a fit of temporary insanity produced by intemporance."

Police Intelligence.

Oktaining a Check by False Prefences.—Yesterday officer Devoe, of the Chief's office, arrested a man named Honry G. Heartt, charged with obtaining a check for \$659, from Robert McGerren, of No. 35 Wall street, by representing, as alleged, that he was the agent of Hargons & Co. It seems, by the affidavit of Mr. McGerren, that the accused came to him on the 19th of April last, and represented that he had that day to make a payment of \$2,300 or \$2,500, and that, as it was then near three o'clock, and not time sufficient to allow him to go to the office of Hargons & Co., he therefore asked the loan of Mr. McCerren of \$650, he being that amount short. McCerren, believing the statements thus made, and from the tenor of his conversation supposing him to be the legal agent of Hargons & Co. gave him a check for \$650 on the Bank of America, with the understanding that on the Monday following he was to return it by a check from Hargous & Co. The money was obtained from the bench, but on applying to Hargons & Co. it was ascertained that Heartt was not their agent, nor was he authorized by them to borrow money. These facts becoming known, the Police Court was sought for the purpose of bringing the accused to an account for thus falsely representing himself. On the complaint, Justice Clarke issued his warrant for the arrest of Heartt, who was duly taken into custody and conveyed before the magistrate, who committed him to prison to await a further examination.

Charge of False Pretences Dismissed.—The complaint pending against Charles H. Clark and Sanders N. Rowe, charged with purchasing goods under false pretences from the firm of Ketcham & Owen, was fully examined posterily acquitted—Rosins Sachs, a German woman-keeping a lager bier saloon in City Hall pince, who was suited Heaves, and honorably acquitted—Rosins Sachs, a German woman-keeping a lager bier saloon in City Hall pince, who was used to the based, on the half him abo

First in Bushing Shr.—The ringing last night about seven o'clock for the Seventh district was for a dre which was discovered in the fourth story of the building on the corner of Burling slip and Water street. The flames were put out before much damage had been done to the premises, which are covered by insurance.

premises, which are covered by insurance.

FINE AT HARLEM.—A barn, belonging to Mr. David Austin, Jr., situated in a field at 112th street and Second avenue, was set on fire about eight o'clock on Thursday evening, and was entirely consumed. Loss about \$500. The firemen prevented the fiames from extending to the buildings in the vicinity.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday night about nine o'clock, in the foundry of Stephen A. Davis,

about nine o'clock, in the foundry of Stephen A. Davis, aftituated in Thirty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, which was entirely consumed. Damage \$10,000, fully insured in the Brooklyn and Firemen's Insurance Compaules. At the same time, the adjoining four story brick building, owned and occupied by William Wall, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of \$300.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday at 4 P. M., his Honor the Recorder presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

read and approved.

REFORTS.

Of Committee on County Offices-bill of Wm. E. & J. Sibell. Adopted

bill of Win. E. C. Sibell. Adopted.

BESOLUTIONS.

By Supervisor of the Third ward—

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies is hereby directed to paint and clean the office of the County Clerk, and that the same be done under the direction of the County Clerk.

direction of the County Clerk.

By the Supervisor of the Seventeenth ward—
Whereas, The jail of this county is in a dilapidated condition, and the accommodations furnished there for the inmates are alike diagraceful to the city and revolting to humanity, therefore,

to humanity, therefore,
Resolved, That a committee of three, of which the Recorder shall be one, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate the matter and to report at an early day what action is necessary in the premises.

Adopted, and Supervisors of the Seventeenth and Eighth wards and the Recorder appointed members of said committee.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

Marine Affeirs.

Shipwarex and Loss of Life.—The schooner Jersey Oak, Captain Roe, from New Orleans for New York, with a cargo of melases, hides, &c., went ashore during the fog at 4 P. M., on Saturday last, on Barn Island, near Rockaway. The captain's wife and child were lashed in the rigging, but were so overcome with the cold that Mrs. Roe expired at about 9 o'clock that night. The child expired at 10 P. M., when it was washed away and lot. The life boat went to the assistance of the crew on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and brought the survivors ashore. The captain's wife was buried in Brocklyn on Tuesday last. The J. O. was an old vessel, of 169 tons register, built at Amboy, N. J., in 1837, and uninsured. The cargo, consisting of sugar, molasses and bides, is fully covered by insurance in Wall street. Both vessel and cargo a total loss. She was consigned to McCresdy, Mett & Co.

The Caloric Ship Eriesson. New York, May 2, 1854.

The Caloric Ship Erlesson.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq.:—

Siz.—The serious accident to the caloric ship last Thursday has deprived me of the anticipated pleasure of inviling You to witness the performance of the new machinery of this ship. Previous to the untoward occurrence, Mr. Kitching had cheerfully acceded to my proposition of making a formal trial trip this week, to afford the New York press an opportunity of witnessing the practical operation of the new machinery, and of hearing my explanation of the important changes which have been made in regard to that motive power, which a year ago was heraided to the world by the distinguished press of New York, in a manner altogether unprecedented in the history of mechanical progress.

As soon as the ship and machinery are again in serviceable condition, I shall not lose a moment in performing the agreeable task of rendering the proposed account of the invention. In the meantime, I have to state that when the noble ship went down the motive power had proved completely successful. The engines had not been put to anything like maximum work, and yet we stialned a speed of more than eleven miles an hour, with a consumption of fuel which promises to render ocean navigation, in point of economy, what it has already proved in point of celerity. I am, very respectfully, your chedient ervant.

Changery.

In our notice, published vesterday morning, the deaths which occurred at Calico up to the 25th March, a wistake occurred in transcribing the repowhich has caused uneasiness to the friends of Capta Cutler, of the ship Fildes, of this port. It was announce that Capt. Cutler died on the voyage from Calico. The iport reads thus — "Ship Fildes, Cutler, (formerly Chapton,) for New York direct with guano; Capt. C. died ea, mate in charge." The Captain C. referred to is McChampion, and not Captain Cutler as stated. The make occurred from our correspondent not writing to name is full.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE

TRIAL OF MAJOR WYSE BY COURT MART THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFEN Interesting Testimony Relative to Steamer Falcon.

> Ac. - &c. - &c THIRD DAY.

The Court met at ten o'clock yesterday suant to adjournment, and all the members answ their names, the examination of witnesses for fence was resumed. In compliance with the re Lieutenant-Colonel Swords, the Court allowed that to explain and correct the record of his testimon

Swords then made the following explanation:
I stated in my testimony, day before yesterday
the interview I had with Colonel Thomas, in refer
the transportation of the Third Artillery, was on the
of April; at the time I thought the question of the
Advocate had reference to the employment of the
con; I will now state that I had one or two prevterviews with him.

Judge Advocate.—The question had reference
time when you reported to him, or informed hi
time when you reported to him, or informed hi

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. VAN VOAST.
Lieut. James Van Voast, of the Third Artiller
sworn as a witness for the defence. He testified

Answer.—Yes, in the company book of Compa il the orders I knew of.

all the orders I knew of.

Q. Do you know or remember the contents of a cer order given to Lieut. Losser on or about the lith of M 1854, by Major Wyse?

A. No; I was not then at the post.

Q. Look upon this report, and say if you signed it, if the facts therein stated were true, according to best of your knowledge and belief? (showing the re of the Board on the Falcon, published in yester HERAID.)

of the Board on HERAID.)
A. Yes.
Q. You state all the orders you know of; was not one there in reference to companies G and I stoppin San Diego, and D and K, at Benicia?
A. Yes.
Cross-examined—Q. Was this letter of instructificated the 10th of April, from the Hoadquarters of Army to Major Wyse, on the company record A. Yes; I think it was.

Q. The other orders you speak of, about the og-nies estined to San Diego and Benicia—are these to (exhibiting special orders Nos. 51 and 57.)

Q. What is your employment?
A. Insuector of the Union Mutual Insurance Com

Q. What is your employment?
A. Inspector of the Union Mutual Insurance Compfor marine insurances.
Q. Have you ever inspected the steamer Falcon; it when was your last inspection of her?
A. Yes; my last inspection of her was about the years ago.
Q. Describe her condition at that time, and state we rank she holds in your company books?
A. At the time I went on board of her I examined very thoroughly; I think the house that she had on made her unusafe for passengers and freight, much me so than previous to the patting the house on deek gave her too much top hamper; I rated her on this count A 2½, and wrote at the bottom of my report fair risk in good weather and smooth water.

When asked the meaning of this expression, the mess said he meant he thought she might go safe in weather. In bad weather he considered her a very risk.

risk.
Witness resumed—I now say in my testimony he that that report expressed my true opinion.
Q. How do you rate vessels?
A. The best, A No. 1; next class, A 134; next, A next, A g—g meaning good; next, A 234; last, A 3; at that we mark them out.
Q. What is her class on your books?
A. A 244.

Q. Are these deck houses you speak of still \(\text{A} \) Falcen?

A. I have not paid the least attention to ateamers the line two years; I have not examined her lately; I c not say if they are there.

Cross-examined.—Q. Are vessels rated A 23\(\text{c} \) commonly sent to sea and insured at insurance offices?;

A. Oh, yes, they frequently go to sea; at our office do not take insurances on vessels so rated generally; may insure them for a trip or voyage, but not on time speak of sailing vessels; we would not insure steamers rated at all at our office.

Q. Are steamers so rated commonly sent to sea?

A. Yes; steamers rated A 3 go to sea, but I support they cannot get insurance on them; I know that the cannot get insurance on them; I know that the sanot get insurance on them; I know thay the content of th

to day.

Q. By the Court—Do the houses or top hamper of it Falcon, of which you speak, differ from those on oth steamers of the same class? and if so, in what?

A. I think them much slighter than those of other wisels in that trade; they are not strongly enough connect with the frame work of the steamer; I mean that the

Place.

Q. By the Court—What was the condition of the hul and engine of the Falcon at the time of your inspection?

A. I considered her a very unsafe boat in had weather I cannot speak as to her engine; I am not well enough acquainted with engines; my rating had no references.

I cannot speak as to her engine; I am not well enough acquainted with engines; my rating had no reference's be engine.

Q. By Major Wyse—What is her tonnage?

A. I have forgotten; 950 tons; we never get the correct tonnage of these steamers.

Q. What ought she to draw when loaded?

A. Fifteen feet, loaded; plenty of water for her.

TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER B. CLARK.

Alexander B. Clark, witness for the defence, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:—

Q. What is your employment?

A. Inspector of the Sun Mutual Insurance office for marine insurance.

Q. Have you ever inspected the steamer Falcon? and if so, when was your last inspection of her?

A. Yes; my last inspection of her was in January, 1854.

Q. Describe her condition at that time, and state her rank on your books.

A. I am in the habit of surveying steamboats—the hull, not the machinery—once a year; I was at that time all over the ship, wherever I could get, to examine her fastenings; I found in many places marks of strain and friction; I found a great number of her knees started out of their places; the hurricane deck, or salcon, is not a fixture to the ship; it was put on after she was built—some three or four years after; I mean it was not built up with the ship; it is a temporary thing altogether; this hurricane deck is on her now, or was last Monday, as it was put on her originally; I consider that saloon as making her unsafe for a seagoing vessel, although well enough for smooth water; she had, without it, as much of upper works and decks as her frame or hull was fit to bear; I den't know if there was any rotten theners in her, but suppose it must have been the excessive upper hamper that had started and strained her timbers below; after that inspection I rated her so low that our office would have nothing to do with her.

Q. What was her general reputation among nautical men as a seaworthy vessel, previous to her recent return from sea?

A. My knowledge was not beyond the inspectors of the

men as a seaworthy vesser, provided the inspectors of the from sea?

A. My knowledge was not beyond the inspectors of the insurance offices, with them her character was very low.

Q. What was her siding upon her main deck, and had it strength to resist the force of a heavy sea?

A. I suppose (I never measured it) an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half stuff; it had not force to resist

a heavy sea.

Q. What is her class in your books?

A. A 2 with a dash in regard to her hull.

Q. What is her draft of water at load line?

A. Fourteen and a half feet; fifteen feet is as deep as she ought to go to sea, I think, with safety.

Cross examined—Q. How deep did the Falcon go to sea?

A. No. Q. Howlong has the Falcon had this top hamper you

A. I think since 1851. Q. What has been her employment or service in that

A. A seagoing steamer from this port on the Atlantic

Q. Had she been repaired after you inspected her in

A. Not to my knowledge.

A. Not to my knowledge. TESTIMONY OF JERRMIAH LATHROP.

Jeremish Lathrop, witness for the defence.

follows:—Question. Did you go round with Major Wyse, at his request, to introduce him to the gentlemen of several of the insurance offices in Wall street, that he might have access to their books, to learn the condition of the steamer Falcon, and was not this about the 14th April, 1854? 1864?
Answer. On or about the 14th April I went with the Major to the Atlantic Insurance office and to the offices of several ship brokers; I don't recollect that he called at any insurance offices besides the Atlantic; the object of the visits was to learn the character of the steamship taken.

wa:—
estion. What is your profession?
swer. Following the sea—hip ma
What was the reputation o